

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1892.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—103 per cent. prem., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £5.00 paid up.—26½ per cent. dis., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$6½ per share, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £25 per share, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B.—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C.—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E.—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$88 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$61 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance.—Tls. 255 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited.—\$103 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—\$104 nominal.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited.—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$82 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$83 per share, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$331 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company.—33 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited.—30 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company.—\$36 per share, sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited.—nominal.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—\$81 per cent. premium, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited.—\$141 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$40 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$501.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited.—\$7 per share, sellers.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited.—\$10 per share, sellers.
Punlo and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—90 cents per share, sellers.
The Reah Gold Mining Co., Limited.—60 cents per share, buyers.
Imuris Mining Co., Limited.—\$1.75 per share, sales and sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited.—nominal.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$160 per share, buyers.
The Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Limited.—\$6 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited.—20 cents per share, buyers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—£5, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$137 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$40 per share, nominal.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.—\$17 per share, sellers.
Cruickshank & Co., Limited.—\$10 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited.—\$51 per share, buyers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited.—\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited.—\$61 per share, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited.—\$22 per share, sellers.
The Labok Planting Co., Limited.—\$2 per share, sales.
The China Borneo Co., Limited.—nominal.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited.—\$33 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$51 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited.—\$104 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company.—\$120 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Ice Company.—\$70 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited.—\$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited.—\$10 per share, nominal.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$81 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited.—\$41 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited.—\$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited.—\$50 per share, sellers.

Exchange.

On LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 2/6
Bank Bills, on demand 2/9
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10
On PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 1/54
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/64
On India, T. T. 220
On Demand 220
On SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. Armstrong. Mr. & Mrs. Raynsul.
Miss Armstrong. Mr. J. J. Ruten.
Mr. R. J. Bennett. Mr. C. Schults.
Mr. R. Bright. Mr. P. Shadgett.
Mr. & Mrs. Chapman. Mr. F. Shean.
Mr. & Mrs. Cohen. Mrs. Smith.
Mr. S. N. Cohen. Mr. P. Stanbury.
Mrs. Davlin. Hon'ble Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C.
Mr. G. Fenwick. Capt. and Mrs. de
Hon. W. M. Goodman. Telfair.
Mr. Keith M.B., J.M. Capt. A. Tillet.
Mr. F. Layburn. Mr. J. Turner.
Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Mr. & Mrs. Walkinshaw.
Mr. R. Lyall. Capt. Watson, R.N.
Mr. Leigh Lynch. Mr. F. Webb.
Mr. J. MacG. egor. Miss Webb.
Mr. T. Mitchell. Miss Ethel Webb.
Mr. E. A. Meador. Mr. Wohlfahrt.
Mr. H. Muhlenghaus.
Mr. G. S. Quill.
Mr. C. Rata.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st April, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barom.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.
Wai-tse-wook	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Tokyo	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Nagasaki	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Shanghai	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Amoy	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Swatow	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Hongkong	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Victoria Peak	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Canton	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Hobson	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Halong	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Batavia	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Manila	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...
Cape St. James	30.00	79.0	75	SW	...

22d April, 1892.—At 10 a.m.
Wai-tse-wook
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Shanghai
Amoy
Swatow
Hongkong
Victoria Peak
Canton
Hobson
Halong
Batavia
Manila
Cape St. James
Barometer has risen. Gradual increase for south-east winds. Weather overcast, with thunderstorms and rain at intervals.
Thermometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. —Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
Humidity in percentage of saturation, the result of the air saturated with moisture being 100. —Direction of the wind to two points. —Force of the wind according to the Beaufort scale. —State of the weather. —Time of day. —Remarks on clouds, & direction of rain. —Fog, & quantity of rain. —Thunder, & quantity of rain. —Direction of rain. —Remarks on the weather.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the American mail of the 5th instant, left Yokohama to-day at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 28th.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 21st instant for Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Thetis*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 20th instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on the 27th.
The D. D. R. steamer *Dolphin*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and is due here on the 27th.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gualior* left Bombay on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 2nd proximo.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tehran* left Bombay on the 20th instant, and may be expected here on the 8th proximo.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left London on the 11th instant for this port.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 21st April, Saigon, 17th April, Paddy.—Siemssen & Co.
PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Jenkins, 21st April, Saigon, 17th April, Rho.—H.P. Hing Hong.
ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygom, 21st April, Harbin, and Hoihow 20th April, General.—A. R. Many.
PRAM, British steamer, 1,822, Wilding, 22nd April, Liverpool 22nd March, and Singapore 15th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ARDGAY, British steamer, 1,080, J. Thom, 22d April, Newchwang, and Cheloo 16th April, Peas, Oil and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHELYDRA, British steamer, 2,477, Cass, 22nd April, Saigon 16h April, Penang 13th, and Singapore 16h, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PEKINGO, German steamer, 954, F. Schultz, 22nd April, Canton 22nd April, General.—Siemssen & Co.
THISBE, Austrian steamer, 1,789, F. Kostovich, 22d April, Shanghai 18h April, General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
DENB GHISHIRE, British steamer, 1,612, H. N. Vyvyan, 22nd April, Kobe, and Kuchino 16h April, General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
SURAT, British steamer, 1,464, R. J. Sleeman, 22nd April, London 25th March, Bombay 6th April, and Singapore 17th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Haiphong, French steamer, for Haiphong.
Cosmopolis, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
Chusan, German steamer, for Haiphong.
Phu Chula Chom Klao, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.
April 21, *Velas*, German steamer, for Canton.
April 22, *Deuleros*, German s.s., for Karatsu.

PASS-ENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Chelydra*, str. fr. Calcutta, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Messrs. Maitland, Wallace, Townsend, and 500 Chinese.
Per *Arday*, str. fr. Newchwang, &c.—1 Chinese.
Per *Priam*, str. fr. Liverpool, &c.—Mr. G. F. Graham, and 28 Chinese.
Per *Pakshan*, str. fr. Saigon.—25 Chinese.
Per *Decima*, str. fr. Saigon.—3 Chinese.
Per *Surat*, str. fr. London for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Simson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howell, M. van Nicrop, Miss Humphries, Surgeon Captain J. R. Stewart, Captain J. M. Quhae, Messrs. R. Livesy, W. H. Omerod, H. S. Cooke, W. Blayney, Jar. Logie, and M. Macgregor. From Brindisi.—Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir E. Fremantle, K.C.B., Messrs. J. C. Coswold, G. Cowland, and Macgregor. From Bombay.—Captain Nicholson, Major Blakeney, Lieut. Swin, Lieut. and Mr. A. Calderwood. From Colombo.—Mr. A. Featherstonehaugh. From Penang.—6 Chinese. From Singapore.—Captain and Mrs. J. F. Pitt, Colonel and Mrs. O. Graham, and 7 Chinese. From London for Shanghai.—Messrs. J. Welch and J. Dodgson. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark, W. S. King, and C. Schlee. From Melbourne.—Messrs. J. and B. Marks. From Kobe.—Mr. S. J. Speilholz, from London for Kobe.—Rev. H. S. Morris. From London for Yokohama.—Messrs. R. O. Clagan and W. M. Hughes. From Brindisi.—Hon. Lady Grey Egeston and daughter. From Manila.—Mr. C. F. B. Force. From Bombay.—Lieut. R. Sloane Stanley, and Mr. J. M. Shields. From Penang.—Miss Buwell, and Mr. Butler.

DEPARTED.
Per *Namoa*, str. fr. Amoy.—Mr. De la Touche. For Foochow.—Messrs. M. and V. Galton.

REPORTS.
The German steamship *Decima* reports that she left Saigon on the 17h instant. Had fine weather.
The British mail steamship *Surat* reports that she left London on the 25h ultimo, Bombay on the 6th instant, and Singapore on the 17th. Had fine weather.
The British steamship *Arday* reports that she left Newchwang, and Cheloo on the 16th instant. Had light wind and fine weather to Turnabout; thence heavy rain and thick weather.
The British steamship *Priam* reports that she left Liverpool on the 12th ultimo, and Singapore on the 15th instant. Had light variable winds and fine weather throughout to the islands. Anchored at 1.30 a.m.
The British steamship *Danbighshire* reports that she left Kobe, and Kuchino on the 16th instant. Had very smooth sea all the way and light variable southerly winds and mild weather. Dense fog from Turnabout to port.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Haiphong* to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Singapore and London.—Per *Danbighshire* to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Kwanlong* to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Sunghang* to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwanfoo.—Per *Thetis* to-morrow, the 23d inst. at 5 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Priam* to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Alila* to-morrow, the 23d instant, at 5 P.M.
For Singapore and Java.—Per *Hupha* on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 9 A.M.
For Singapore and London.—Per *Myrmidon* on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 10.30 A.M.
For Macao, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Tehran* on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Heipria* on Wednesday, the 27th inst. at 3.30 P.M.
For Europe, &c., India via Bombay.—Per *Delia* on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Oceanic* on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 6.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona* on Friday, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Prussia* on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ADEN, British steamer, 2,517, W. L. Brown, 20th April, Shanghai 11th April, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
AIRLIE, British steamer, 1,494, Winthorpe Ellis, 22d April, Kobe 15th April, General.—Gibb, Livingstone, & Co.
ALWING, German steamer, 400, C. Petersen, 20th April, Pakhoi 17th April, and Hoihow 10th, General.—Vielor & Co.
CHUSAN, German steamer, 719, W. Wendt, 18th April, Bangkok 11th April, Rho and General.—A. R. Many.
CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 20th April, Saigon 15th April, General.—Wo Kce.
COSMOPOLIT, German steamer, 551, W. T. Schaefer, 20th April, Macao 20th April, General.—Vielor & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 177, Captain Melissac, Hongkong Government tender.
FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. Hall, 17th April, Tamsui 11th April, Amoy 13th, and Swatow 16th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
HAINAN, German steamer, 641, J. Samuelsen, 20th April, Canton 20th April, General.—Melchers & Co.
KONG KWING, British steamer, 862, Jackson, 21st April, Probolinggo 11th April, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGLER, Chinese steamer, 1,508, R. Lincoln, 21st April, Canton 21st April, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
HAIPHONG, French steamer, 874, Fauran, 20th April, Hoihow 17th April, and Hoihow 19h, Rice and General.—Messageries Maritimes.
MALACCA, British steamer, 2,615, P. W. Case, 20th April, London, via Bombay, and Singapore 14th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
MONGKUT, British steamer, 850, Geo. Anderson, 20th April, Bangkok 11th April, and Koh-si-chang 13th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
MOYUNE, British steamer, 1,714, Hogg, 21st April, Liverpool 13th March, and Singapore 15th April, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
NORMANIA, British steam-yacht, 287, R. Pomphrey, 4h April, from Shimonski.—Owner.
OCEANIC, British steamer, 1,708, W. M. Smith, 19th April, San Francisco 24th March, and Yokohama 14th April, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
PENNINSULAR, British steamer, 1,716, G. F. Pitt, 20th April, Saigon 16h April, Rho and Paddy.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
PHU CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, J. A. Morris, 17th April, Bangkok 8th April, and Koh-si-chang 10th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stapan.—Horgkeng and Whampoa Dock Co.
RIO, German steamer, 1,009, F. P. Ulders, 19h April, Saigon 15th April, General.—Vielor & Co.
SUNGKIANG, British steamer, 594, C. B. N. Dodd, 21st April, Manila 18th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
THALES, British steamer, 820, J. Lewis, 21st April, Taiwanfoo 18th April, Amoy 19h, and Swatow 20th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
TORRINGTON, British steamer, 1,663, Geo. R. Bewick, 2nd Feb., Hamburg, via Tonkin 31st January, Coal and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
TSHAN, British steamer, 2,507, W. N. Allison, 18th April, Canton 18th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAIR, British bark, 359, T. Munro, 24th March, Singapore 22nd January, Timor.—Vielor & Co.
ERLKONSHIRE, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
GAZELLE, German bark, 216, J. Owen, 16h April, Fremantle 10h Feb., Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
ICBERG, American ship, 1,717, W. F. Treat, 11h April, New York 15th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Order.
J. WESLEY, German bark, 247, G. Schrieder, 17th March, Isulu to Morina Island's via Yoo 3rd Feb, General.—Siemssen & Co.
JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,490, Smithwick, 25th Jan., New York 14th August, Kerosene Oil.—Order.
SYLPHIDEN, Norwegian schooner, 102, A. Amundsen, 16th April, Fremantle 10h March, Sandalwood.—Gillman & Co.
WM. H. SMITH, American ship, 1,908, R. B. Brown, 16th March, New York 10th Oct., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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factory, the really great efforts of the directors must be heartily recognized and appreciated. They had worked their hardest and done everything in their power. Still, something must be done more than coming every half-year and hearing the same tale of money going for no return. However, as there was no alternative, he proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Mehta seconded. He had a suggestion to make, in the effect that the Company be reconstructed on a sound basis, and stringent steps be taken to recover all sums due.

The Chairman said the question of reconstruction had been considered, and Mr. Mehta's suggestion would be laid before the Board.

In reply to a question the Chairman said no estimate had been formed of the cost of active operations at Gubau.

In reply to Mr. Anderson, the Chairman said the launch *Cherry* had cost \$2,500, but after lying at Singapore over two years the best offer obtained was \$300, which was accepted.

The motion was then put and carried.

This concluded the business of the public meeting.

A private meeting was afterwards held from which the REPORTERS were excluded.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

DR. JAMES CANTLIE AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

The spacious Reading Room at the Sailors' Home was crowded to excess by members of the seafaring profession on the occasion of a lecture delivered by Dr. James Cantlie on Tuesday evening. The learned speaker was introduced by the Rev. A. Gurney Goldsmith who stated that he felt sure the audience would feel deeply indebted to Dr. Cantlie for so kindly consenting to come down and deliver what would be practically an ambulance lecture. Then Dr. Cantlie stepped forward and in the course of a lecture lasting fully an hour and a half said, he knew from his own personal knowledge and the testimony of many members of the medical profession that a great deal of unnecessary panic and injury was inflicted on men who meet with accidents on board ship, simply because their shipmates don't know what to do for them—being ignorant of the first principles of how to render first aid they sometimes caused permanent damage by misapplied measures. It was in the hope that some much needed improvement in the treatment of patients on board ship might accrue in the near future that he had consented to deliver a lecture on the subject of first aid to the injured.

The lecturer then went on to explain how to deal with a sprained ankle. He said, if it can be obtained should be applied at once to the sprain, but should there be no one near by then a hot brand or rice poultice should be applied to the swollen part; hot brand being composed of the patient's own urine so as to impart to the affected part the greatest amount of heat possible. A man with a badly sprained ankle should lie up for a day or two. It is better to hobble about, clean brash-work or holy-stone decks the patient should refuse to do it. A man's health had first to be considered and the skipper's orders later on (laughter and applause). A broken thigh and shin bone were the next subjects dealt with, the Doctor explaining in his entertaining style that a broken bone is a most delicate matter and should be dealt with as delicately as possible. He should not be moved to his bunk until two pieces of wood, walking sticks, umbrellas, or anything else, have been made fast to either side of the injured limb, which must be made as straight as possible beforehand. When it is tied as tight as possible then the patient may be carried on a board or slung down to his bunk, but not before for if a man is moved about before splints are applied it is highly probable that muscles and veins will be injured and the broken bone be caused to protrude through the skin. The most unkind thing one could do for a man or child with a broken limb was to move them at once. Many a man had lost a limb altogether owing to malpractice by a would-be alleviator of his agony.

For a broken collar-bone, a pad was placed in the arm pit, a hand held the arm to the side by being in the crook of the arm and body, and finally a sling was applied to support the fore-arm and elbow. The Doctor explained how in all injuries to the lower limbs the patient ought to be kept straight, and how that in rendering first aid in cases of fractured bones of arm or fore-arm the elbow ought to be kept at right angles by appropriate splints which are readily devised.

To "fix up" a broken rib it is merely necessary to get a long towel or scarf or strip of a sheet and after ascertaining the "soft spot" wind the towel round the body, drawing it sufficiently tight to make it as comfortable as possible and thereby maintain the fractured rib in its proper position.

Bleeding from cut arteries must be arrested by binding the limb tightly round above the wound. By the insertion of a stick or pencil in the knot the constricting cord may be tightened until bleeding from the artery is stopped. It was not difficult to distinguish between a cut artery and vein for the blood which flows from an artery is red, scarlet in color, while the colour of blood flowing from a cut vein is of a violet or bluish tint. When once the flow of blood is stopped it is merely necessary to keep the pressure on till medical assistance is obtainable. It might pain the patient, but a little pain was preferable to bleeding to death.

When a person is unable to hold the head up and pour spirits or water into the mouth, but remove the tight clothing, lay him down flat; the head even lower than the body if possible. In an epileptic fit, which is readily recognized by the extraordinary amount of spasm and jerking and twitching of the muscles which takes place, all that is necessary to do is to watch the patient so that he does not injure himself, and place a cork or some soft appliance between the teeth to prevent him biting his tongue. Usually in 5 to 10 minutes the person comes round.

TO RESTORE THE APPARENTLY DROWNED. In the first place, it must be understood that no man can revive a drowned man, for if a man is drowned there is nothing to be done but communicate with his friends in regard to the funeral. It is those who are partially or three parts drowned that are able, at times, to save.

As the tongue of a drowned man is drawn back in his throat and fairly chokes him it is necessary to pull the tongue forward and tie it by a cord passing over the protruded tongue and below the chin, and hold the man on his side and, by pressure his side while the head is low, pump some of the water, which he has swallowed, out of him. That accomplished, place him on the broad of his back to expand the chest as much as possible and then attempt artificial breathing after the manner recommended by the Royal Humane Society. Kneel down at the person's head. Seize the arms at the elbow, raise the limbs and bring them back so that the elbows touch the ground above the person's head. Then slowly depress the arms and push them against the side so as to press the air out of the body. The motion must be slow, say fifteen pumps (for the motion amounts to air pumping) to the minute and gradually respiration will be restored, and when it is an emetic may be given (either mustard and pepper-water or salt and lukewarm water or

lukewarm water by itself) so as to get rid of any foul water which may have been swallowed. After the emetic has due effect administer some warm fluid and stimulants.

The foregoing is but a brief summary of what the Doctor said, and as we understand he will deliver another address at no very distant date we would urge masters, officers and engineers to roll up at the next lecture in good time in order that not a word of the instructive lecture will be missed.

A hearty vote of thanks, moved by Capt. Brown and carried by acclamation, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE MACAO TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, April 21st, 1892.

We are in a regular state of siege here—at least for the Chinese quarters (the city is concerned). The Portuguese quarter, it is hardly necessary to say, is quite the other way. Let me first make a correction in my report of yesterday. The Governor did not cable to stop the landing at your point of the rice on board the *Huangshan*; his Excellency wired to Mr. A. G. Romano, Portuguese Consul-General in Hongkong, to purchase a certain quantity of rice to be shipped for Macao per *Huangshan*, and this was done and the grain duly stored in a depot that had been opened in the stables at the back of Government House, for the benefit of the Portuguese community only. Another cargo was expected this afternoon, which no doubt arrived all right. The work of transferring the rice from the steamer to the depot has been carried out by the chain-gang.

The few shops that were forcibly opened in the Bazaar yesterday by the Civil Administrator (Mr. Pacheco) and the Procurator, were again closed this morning. These officials, with a body of police, proceeded to the shops and demanded admissions. This was refused and an entrance was demanded; in all but two shops the doors were at once opened, but in these two the Chinese made some resistance, and force had to be used. On getting inside, the Portuguese police chased the Chinese on to the roofs of the houses, and I regret to say that a couple of unfortunate Celestials lost their footing and fell into the street, meeting a horrible death.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Council of Government met to consider the position of affairs. After some discussion it was resolved that an intimation should be sent to the traders and shopmen demanding that the strike should cease and their shops be re-opened at a certain stated time, and if such intimation were not attended to within one hour after the stipulated time, every shop that remained closed would lose its license their goods would be confiscated, they would not be recognized as suitors in the court, they would be held liable for all costs incurred by the actions, and would be deported from the colony if the Government so decided.

The meeting at the Chinese Hospital was fixed for one o'clock and at that hour there were about a couple of thousands of Chinese in the building and courtyard, and an immense crowd outside. Governor de Borja had been invited to attend and his Excellency very wisely excused himself; but the Civil Administrator, the Procurator (magistrate in chief), Mr. Pacheco, Mr. Nolasco da Silva, (chief interpreter), Mr. Noronha da Silva, with a few other Portuguese residents and some police were present. The meeting was held in the central hall of the building, and Mr. Lucas interpreted to the Procurator the Chinese view of the matters in dispute. That official desired that any statement should be made in writing, and while the clerk was getting his implements ready to draw out a statement of the alleged grievances, the Chinese lost patience and made a rush into the building. A heavy shower of stones, bricks, flower-pots and other missiles of an unsavoury description commenced to rain on the devoted heads of the Portuguese officials and the leading Chinese who were engaged in dictating the petition, with such effect that it quickly became a question of *salvo qui propter*. By a flank movement the beleaguered and infuriated mob, escaping by a side gate into the Hospital garden and through the double-house, reached safety in quarters unharmed, but considerably shaken in their nervous systems. This little escapade finished at 2.15 p.m.

At 2 o'clock an extraordinary meeting of the Municipal Chamber was held to consider the reply of the Governor to the Chinese representations forwarded through the Chamber on the 11th inst. During the sitting the rioting at the Hospital was observed from outside. Result, the news telephoned to the Governor. His Excellency at once ordered detachments of infantry and the police to proceed by way of San Antonio and the Porto do Campo and surround the Hospital, at the same time directing the force to disperse the fire-gang, and to hold the signal indicating a fire in the Bazaar. You may imagine in what a state the town was after this demonstration! After replying to the Chinese petition in the form of an edict (copy enclosed the Municipal Chamber dissolved, each member rushed homeward to protect his household gods from the mob, the moment appearing imminent danger. It was then that I despatched my first telegram, which I noted near my right.

The excitement did not last long; the rioters at the Hospital were quickly dispersed, and in a very short time I was enabled to wire my second message that peace had at last been temporarily restored, and this was done more particularly in order to allay the anxious feelings of many Hongkong residents who have families and friends in Macao.

A subject of general comment here is the general antipathy displayed by all classes of the Chinese towards Mr. Barbois, the Inspector-General of the Treasury. The most insulting epithets are freely applied to him (our Correspondent gives them, but they are too grossly insulting for publication—Ed. *Telegraph*), and all his actions have been threatened with personal life and limb. Mr. Barbois's personal safety is being carefully looked after.

After leaving the Hospital a Chinese detachment waited on the Governor, and explained personally their regret that, owing to having been mobbed, they had been prevented from forwarding a petition through the Procurator. They now submitted with all respect, that his Excellency should immediately abolish the *chong* (the *chong* is a form of taxation imposed upon them, no more farms or extra taxation should be imposed upon them. Governor de Borja replied they might be assured that no other new farms or forms of extra taxation would be forced on the Chinese residents by his Government, but as regards this *Samshu* monopoly, he was acting under instructions from the Government of Portugal, which he had to obey. He was most friendly disposed towards the Chinese merchants, and would do all in his power to further their legitimate interests and improve the trade of the port generally. After this the detachment withdrew, and a much more harmonious feeling amongst the conflicting elements appeared to have been engendered by his Excellency's well-timed and diplomatic observations.

The situation at this stage is that the Governor is waiting to see what effect the edict of the Municipal Chamber will have on the strikers, before acting on the somewhat dangerous resolution arrived at by the Council of Govern-

ment; but in my opinion his Excellency has already reached a satisfactory and peaceful solution of the trouble by the thoroughly statesmanlike manner in which he dealt with the influential deputations representing the Chinese of the colony. Time will show.

to 3 o'clock p.m. A private meeting at the residence of Viscount Sena Fernandes has just terminated, and I am glad to say that arrangements have practically been arrived at, which promise to bring this unfortunate business to an amicable settlement. The edict issued this afternoon by the Municipal Chamber seems to have had considerable effect, and added to the friendly disposition of the Governor has apparently brought the uncomfortable "boycott" to an end. At the meeting just mentioned the *Samshu* Farmer (who, it is worthy of note, has for the last eleven years been a member of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*—Ed.) was present, and the Viscount addressing him, which is not very easy to clearly understand, the quantity of *Samshu* manufactured at the various rice establishments, commencing from May 1st, will be ascertained by the Farmer's employees, but the taxes will be collected by Viscount Fernandes until the final decision of the Portuguese Government has been received from Lisbon. In the event of the Government deciding to continue the Farm, the dues collected will naturally be paid over to the Farmer, and should the Farm be abolished will have his claim for compensation against the Macao Government.

Some reports have been current implicating certain well-known Portuguese as having incited, or at least been implicated in this Chinese strike; but these must be taken exactly for what they are worth, and the probability is that they are worthless. However, I think our troubles for the present are over, and to-morrow will advise you by cable whether or not business has been resumed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE "PO LEUNG KUK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR.—The Bill for the incorporation of the "Po Leung Kuk" Society is to come before the Legislative Council next Monday, and I beg leave to call attention to this matter in the hope that the bill will not be passed, or, at all events, not in its present shape.

The expenses of the Government of this Colony are already high and nothing should be done to increase them. Apart, however, from the question of funds for the endowment of this Society, there are very grave reasons against a *legal status* being conferred upon it. No such Society that I am aware of has a legal status either in England or America, Australian or other Colonies, or in Shanghai, and it would be exceedingly bad precedent to commence such a thing here.

The Board and Committee of the Society are apparently at it in private and are evidently to exercise Police functions, seeing that the Ordinance provides for the loan of constables and detectives.

There is no security whatever that the Society's functions will be exercised properly and without injustice towards any whom the members of the Society or its employees may think proper to suspect, and neither the return of annual accounts and reports to the Colonial Secretary, nor the inspection of its premises by the Governor, nor the presidency of the Registrar-General will, in my opinion, provide any such security.

It is to deal with the liberties of persons in this colony and to establish a secret system of espionage over them, which is repugnant to the principles of British government. It is in direct violation of the principles of that British liberty which purposely provides the great safeguard of publicity in all such matters.

The powers of the Society may be put to improper uses which may affect the liberty of the subject, and nothing of this kind should be allowed unless all its sittings be held in public. The very fact that any body of men with a "legal status" may conduct in private, at their will and pleasure, investigations into the family and social concerns of the people, carries with it its own condemnation.

It will create an *Imparibus in Imparibus*, and there are those in this Colony who think that we have quite enough of this already in the Registrar-General's department. This Ordinance, if passed, will amount to a public confession and proclamation to the Chinese, and to the world, that the British Government, through its legitimate and publicly recognised machinery of Police and open Courts of Law is unable to protect women and children, and consents to resort to the unconstitutional method of creating a Society, which through not a secret one in name, practically operates as such.

This Society may terrorise over Chinese families, and the public will know nothing of it, till much injury may have been done.

Although the members of the Boards of Direction and Committee, who would probably be respectable men may none of them use their influence for the benefit of the community, even individual members of the Society trading on the *legal status*, may use their position to coerce people into acquiescence with their own personal schemes by threats of exercising the power of the Society.

In making laws, legislators must count with human nature.

It is true that the Registrar-General and a Board and Committee will have some control, but they cannot know everything that takes place.

The Registrar-General's report of 1st February, 1892, on the petition of the Society, gives particulars of the rules which have been approved, and shows that the Society has been recognised by the Government. Surely nothing more is needed for the purposes of the law, if necessary, be made, submitted to the Governor for approval, and published for general information; but to confer a legal status on a body corporate is to confer immensely greater authority and powers, and by the Chinese, and especially the lower classes, the acts of the members of the Society will be looked upon as the acts of the Government.

We all know how unwilling Chinese are to comply or come into collision with such authority for fear of unpleasant consequences, and the granting of a legal status amounts to erecting in our midst a secret form of Government which may do much mischief.

The Ordinances do not even provide for the publication of the names of the members elected from time to time on the Committee, or Board, nor for such election to be made in public. The register of members is not even open to the public, nor does the Ordinance provide that the annual accounts and reports are to be published, though they are to be sent to the Colonial Secretary.

Even in registered commercial companies these things are insisted upon by law, and such a serious matter as this, affecting family life, all is to be private.

There is not even a provision that the building to be open to the subscribers of the Society for the Public at proper times, but only to the Governor or his nominee.

It is clearly seen that if secrecy were the under-

lying principle, and that anything affecting the public should be conducted in secret, assisted by specially told off constables and detectives, it is in my opinion, utterly wrong.

Mr. Whitehead announced his intention of opposing the Bill, and I hope to be supported by other members of Council, including officials, for I take it that this is not a purely Government measure in favour of which officials members are bound to vote. I trust also that the community generally will disapprove of the proposed enactment.

It should not be forgotten that the Secretary of State did not consider legislation necessary when the subject came before him on a previous occasion.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, N. J. EDE.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892. We entirely agree with Mr. Ede's views. The proposed Bill is quite unnecessary and its adoption would be a standing menace to the liberties of the subject in this colony. It must be opposed tooth and nail. But what the colony actually requires in this direction is the abolition of the Registrar-General's department, so far as that functionary is the so-called Protector of Chinese. And no time should be lost in effecting that desirable object.—Ed. *Telegraph*.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 22nd. There is reason for believing that a marriage will shortly take place between Prince George of Wales and Princess Alix of Hesse, as the queen is known to be very anxious for such an alliance. It is also said that the Prince and Princess of Wales would be pleased to see the match take place.

It was reported three years ago that the Princess Alix was engaged to marry the Czarévitch, and later on the gossip had her betrothed to the late Duke of Clarence, whose brother it is now believed she will marry. Princess Alix, who is 20 years old, will marry in England early in May, and will be the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor, Balmoral and Osborne.

Lieutenant Newell, belonging to a Lancashire regiment, committed suicide to-day at Devonport by shooting himself with a revolver. No motive is known for his act. He was extremely popular.

A Vienna correspondent says.—The King of Greece lately desired to abdicate, but was dissuaded by his mother and the Prince of Wales, who represented that the royal Prince and young to succeed to the throne and might endanger the peace of Europe.

Advice from Freetown, Sierra Leone, gives further particulars of the recent disaster to the British expedition in Senegambia. The expedition, which consisted of 150 troops and seven British officers, marched to Tamali, a place 200 miles inland. Finding the place stockaded and defended by 2000 natives, the expedition made an assault, and after three hours of fighting was repulsed. Captain Robinson was killed. The natives, emboldened by victory, then sallied from the stockade and attacked the expedition. In the encounter five British officers and twenty men were severely wounded. The expedition at once retreated.

A Vienna correspondent says.—General Gourko visited St. Petersburg to confer with the Czar on a plan of action in the event of war with Austria. At a conference of five hours at which the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Minister of War, the Chief of Staff and other military experts were present, it was decided that General Gourko shall assume the defensive on the Austro-German frontier and General Shouvaloff command the defensive army corps. The recent movement of Russian troops has caused serious alarm here.

A number of socialists created a row at the socialist church of St. Martin's last night and a free fight ensued, in which a number of people were bruised with stones and sticks.

VIENNA, March 22nd. The Government has forbidden the celebration in Bohemia on March 23rd of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Amos Comenius, the distinguished educational reformer. Trouble may follow, for the Czech leaders are resolved to defy the authorities and celebrate the anniversary in the face of the order.

A London correspondent reports serious uprisings in Eastern Siberia resulting from the forced conversion of Buddhists by the Russian orthodox missionaries. Many Mongols have migrated to China. Others have armed themselves, routed the missionaries and compelled the Russian authorities to take refuge in the fortress at Tiemen. The revolt is spreading over to Tobolsk and Tomsk.

The Director of Telephones has been suspended under a charge that he sought systematically to overhear the Emperor's talks through the telephone.

He is also charged with immorality with female employees.

The Austro-Government is greatly disturbed by the attitude of the military in Russian Poland. General Gourko, acting in the presumed, under orders from St. Petersburg, appears to be making preparations for hostilities against some power, whether Austria or Germany it is not apparent.

MADRID, March 22nd. Great excitement was caused in this city to-day by the receipt of news from Granada of the mysterious murder of the Marquis of Caxelles, one of the best-known members of the Spanish nobility, at his residence in that city. When the assassination took place is not known, but it is supposed that it was some time during the night. A servant going to call the Marquis this morning found him lying dead in his room in a pool of congealed blood.

The body was cold and stiff when found, indicating that several hours had elapsed since the tragedy had occurred. A ghastly wound in the breast, from which the blood had flowed showed the way in which the deed had been committed.

The crime is involved in mystery. The fact would not be indicated.

It is generally believed that the deed was the work of robbers, who were discovered by the Marquis and fled immediately after killing him.

ATHENS, March 22nd. The Grecian official journal to-day published a decree providing for dealings in gold and silver on the bourse. The Government has decided that all customs dues must in future be paid in gold.

Great distress is prevailing in Northern Hungary, in spite of the relief measures of the Governments.

At Orreolo the peasants, dissatisfied with the distribution of relief provisions, set fire to the house of the Burgomaster and his family. The inmates were rescued only after a desperate conflict.

PANAMA, March 22nd. A serious conflict occurred on March 18th at Panama between civilians and a military company, that was returning from Cocon. Five persons were killed and fourteen were wounded. Oddly enough, the disturbance had nothing to do with politics.

MELBOURNE, March 22nd. It is estimated that the budget deficit will reach \$1,000,000.

LONDON, March 23rd. The *Chronicle* says: "The Behring sea case looks like a dangerous deadlock. The diplomacy of President Harrison's reply is hard to grasp, particularly coming from a nation that is a professed admirer of peace."

The *Graphic* says: "The dispatch of a portion of the Pacific squadron northward shows that Lord Salisbury is not disposed to recede from his position. Happily, there is plenty of time for further negotiations. President Harrison has apparently taken Lord Salisbury's compliance for irresolution, hence the swaggering rejoinder."

The *Telegraph* says: "We hesitate to qualify the news as alarming, but it is certainly grotesque and disgusting. We can only hope that President Harrison's threat of military coercion is inaccurately re-interpreted. It is always well to remember in dealing with American bravado of this description that the electric times would be considered outrageous. Still we cannot abstain from the hope that the expression is exaggerated. Neither can we imagine that such an attempt to embroil the nations will assist President Harrison in the election. He may rest assured that we are not likely to believe in the virtues of a modest vivendi because recommended at the sword's point. Therefore we are glad to see the Pacific squadron going northward. History has always proved that the easiest mode of securing peace is to show promptitude in preparing for defence."

A statement from Nishni Novgorod contradicts the recent reports, concerning the exemption of certain Russian provinces from famine. "The people are all suffering alike," it says. "Through-out Russia, from the people of each district comes the news that their district has been assailed like a lemon by the tax collectors for Government dues, who take the last kopeck in the peasant's house. They have never been so exasperated as now. Governor Viatka is determined to ignore the famine, and says that the peasants are rebellious and seditious because they call for relief."

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says the officers of the reserve are daily receiving orders in regard to their course in case of a sudden mobilization of troops. There is no doubt that every possible measure is being taken to prepare to seize the first advantage after a declaration of war, which, however, will never come to Russia.

There was rioting last night at Heppburn colliery, Durham, owing to the engineers refusing to join the strikers. The miners stoned the engineers, injuring several. They afterwards attacked their houses. The engineers attended the mine pumps, and if the pumping is stopped the mines will be flooded.

In the Commons to-night the miners' eight-hour bill was rejected—272 to 165—after a debate of some length, the bill being supported by Joseph Chamberlain and others.

PARIS, March 23rd. M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, have submitted to the Cabinet the text of the extradition treaty with the United States.

BERLIN, March 23rd. A configuration is raging at Immenhausen, a town of about 1500 inhabitants, in Hesse-Nassau. Already ninety houses and a number of stables have been burned.

BRISBANE (Queensland), March 23rd. The authorities to-day relieved 500 destitute persons. In an interview the Mayor said the distress in Queensland, which is wide-spread and severe, is greatly due to the reckless expenditure of money by the railways and to the penitence of the late strikes. A majority of the people, he said, favored the Government proposals for the introduction of Polynesian labor.

LISBON, March 23rd. The financial crisis in Oporto continues. Several bankers are embarrassed by depositors withdrawing their money. The Government has asked the Bank of Portugal to assist the three banks that suspended payment. The Governor, fearing an outbreak, has reinforced Oporto garrison.

CORK, March 23rd. Joseph Joyce, a supporter of the Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary party, was today sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Patrick O'Leary, an anti-Parnellite.

LONDON, March 24th. The press comment on President Harrison's reply to Lord Salisbury in regard to the *medium vivendi* and generally regard the situation as being most critical, though nothing worse than a dead-lock is looked for.

The general impression is that the President's attitude is nothing more than an election appeal to those voters who love to see Great Britain insulated.

The hearing of the Wood will case in the Probate Court was to have commenced this morning. Mrs. Wood, the testatrix, died some years ago, leaving a fortune of about \$1,000,000 to her niece, Mrs. O'Shea, now the widow of Charles Stewart Parnell. The other niece and a nephew of Sir Edwin Wood brought suit to have the will set aside on the ground of undue influence. When the court assembled, Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Mrs. Parnell, announced that the case had been settled by family arrangement. It is believed that Mrs. Parnell has consented to relinquish to the seven claimants a considerable share of the inheritance.

Mr. Russell is in trouble again. The servant of his wife, who is the countess of the divorce case he said he had reduced, has brought action for libel, placing damages at \$10,000.

In the discussion of the bill to facilitate the acquisition of small agricultural holdings in the Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone admitted that the bill was an honest effort in the right direction, though falling short of the actual measure that would result in enormous good to the people. Mr. Balfour reciprocated: the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's advances. The bill passed its second reading.

In the Commons to-day, Secretary of War Stanhope explained the matter of the punishment of soldiers at Aldershot for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's day. It appears that a private named O'Grady had the shamrock and to had not occurred to the officer that it was St. Patrick's day, and he ordered O'Grady to remove the emblem. O'Grady, in the most insubordinate manner, replied, "I won't." [Cheers from the Irish members.] He was sentenced to forty-eight hours' hard labour, not for wearing the shamrock, but for his reply to the officer.

The House, the Secretary added, would agree with the Government that the punishment was justified. [Cheers of "No" from the Irish members.]

Patrick O'Brien (Parnellite) will introduce a bill entitling Irish, English and Scotch soldiers to wear their national emblems respectively on St. Patrick's, St. George's and St. Andrew's days.

Nolan, McCarthy and Sexton brought up the Shamrock incident again to-night. Balfour said the last thing the Government wanted to do was to wound the sentiments of the Irish soldiers. The officer forgot about St. Patrick's day.

McNall, rejoined that Stanhope had forced the discussion, instead of admitting, as Balfour did, that the officer committed an indiscretion. He hoped Stanhope would now say no black mark would be recorded against O'Grady. Stanhope thereupon promised that the sentence would not be recorded.

PARIS, March 24th. The Rothchild family has been cruelly tried. La Baronne Bettina, the daughter of Baron Alphonse de Rothchild, died yesterday at Vienna, aged 52, after a long illness. Almost at the same hour Mlle. Louise de Rothchild, daughter of the head of the Frankfurt branch, died at Frankfurt, aged 24. She was a most charitable woman, and refused to marry so as to devote herself to the poor.

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, that after a close investigation the Government has concluded no blame attaches to the police for arresting Pardo and his brother, recently taken into custody at the Anteuil races on suspicion of being English pickpockets, and therefore France refuses to make either reparation or apology for the arrests, as asked by the British Government.

ROME, March 24th. The trial of the anarchists arrested for participating in the May riots ended to-day. Cipriani and Palla were sentenced to two years and eight months' imprisonment each and to pay a fine of 1500 lire. Korner, a German student, was sentenced in one year and to pay a fine of 500 lire. Forty-nine others were sentenced to terms ranging from two years to twenty-five days, to police surveillance, and other minor restrictions.

Six persons in passing through the Accord gorge to-day were killed by an avalanche.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24th. The *Official Messenger* says the provinces affected by the failure of crops are now provided with sufficient food to keep the inhabitants until May, and supply of seed for the next sowing is also assured. The sum of 1,000,000 rubles has been granted for the purchase of feed for draught cattle.

VICTORIA (B.C.), March 24th. It is announced that Rear-Admiral Hotham, commander of the British Pacific naval station, has called orders to Esquimaux that the warships *Malpenna*, *Champion* and *Warship* will reach Esquimaux May 1st, two months earlier than previously arranged. The sudden change in the disposition of the ships is taken to indicate a serious phase of the Bering Sea dispute.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 24th. Six train-wreckers were caught tearing up spikes on the Mexican Central Railway, and were immediately shot.

LONDON, March 25th. The suit of Miss Daisy Hopkins against Rev. Mr. Wallis of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for \$5000 damages for false imprisonment in connection with her arrest on the charge of "walking the streets with a university man," ended to-day with a verdict against Miss Hopkins. The verdict was a great surprise to her friends, who always believed her life to be blameless. The case will be appealed.

In the Commons to-night Fenwick, Liberal, who is a working collier, moved a resolution favoring the payment of salaries to members of the Commons in order to enable representatives of the industrial classes to be elected. Balfour admitted that there was much to be said for the resolution, but said the working classes now held the destiny of almost every member in their hands, and asked what the representatives would say to salaries. The resolution was rejected, 227 to 162.

The *Times*

Today's Advertisements.

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER.

HONGKONG, No. 218, S.C.
A REGULAR CONVOCAION of the above Chapter will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 23rd Instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892. [456]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE COMMITTEE having decided to shoot the INTERPORT MATCH with Shanghai and Singapore, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27th April, whether permitting, it has been determined to hold a SPOON COMPETITION TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 23rd April, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, instead of the LONG RANGE CUP, as previously advertised. Time, 2.45 p.m.
The Committee particularly invite the following GENTLEMEN to be present at the practice: Messrs. CARROLL, CHOW, DUNDAS, EYTON, FORD, HASWELL, HAYWARD, HICKS, KINGSFORD, MACARRE, MANN, W. ROBERTSON, E. ROBINSON, WARNOCK and WATSON.
ED. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892. [457]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SHANGHAI.
"THISBE"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees risk into the Godown of the Vanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Limited, Wanchai.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892. [458]

NOTICE.

THE Steamship "KWONG MO"
(Chinese name "NANKIN") will commence running daily between HONGKONG and MACAO, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 24th April, leaving the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Wharf, West Point, at 8 A.M., and the China Merchants' Co.'s Wharf at Macao, on the return journey, at 2 P.M., every day, except on SATURDAYS, when the steamer will leave MACAO at 1 P.M.
Every SATURDAY EVENING a SPECIAL TRIP, leaving HONGKONG at 6 P.M. and returning the same night.

FARE:—First-Class, single-journey, \$1.50; except Special SATURDAY EVENING trip, \$2, and return \$3.50. Servants extra. Deck passengers, 40 cents; Steerage, 60 cents.
On SUNDAYS the "KWONG MO" will leave MACAO at 6 P.M. instead of 1 P.M., as on week-days.

For Further particulars apply to the
SUI KEE CHAN,
No. 5, Bonham Strand, West.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892. [445]

NOTICE.

MR. HARRY WILLIAM DICK has CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm of W. HEWETT & Co. of HONGKONG and YOKOHAMA as from the 21st day of April inst.

W. HEWETT & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1892.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, Mr. H. J. SUCH has taken over charge of the Business of W. HEWETT & Co. of Hongkong as from the 21st day of April inst., until further notice.
W. HEWETT & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1892. [455]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE style of the Firm of POATE & NOBLE, DENTAL SURGEONS, has been changed to "Dr. J. W. NOBLE," and will be represented as under:—
JOSEPH W. NOBLE } Hongkong
HERBERT D. POATE } and Singapore
CHAS. L. SNYDER } 35, Brook Street,
HERBERT POATE } Grosvenor Square,
London, W.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1892. [459]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the undersigned will be removed to No. 35, WELLINGTON STREET, on the 1st of May, 1892.
A. R. MARTY,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1892. [460]

If you have a COLD or COUGH, or are suffering from CONSUMPTION, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA IS THE BEST CURE FOR YOU.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA
IS THE BEST CURE FOR YOU.
This preparation contains the stimulant and nourishing properties of pure cod liver oil, and the most valuable of the phosphates, and is the only one of the world over, in which the oil is so perfectly combined with the other ingredients, as to be taken in the most palatable and agreeable form.
SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA
IS THE BEST CURE FOR YOU.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited)
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from A. K. TRAVERS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,
ON
MONDAY,
the 25th April, 1892, at 2.30 P.M.,
at his Residence, No. 4, MORRISON HILL,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c.

Comprising:—
CRETONNE COVERED SOFA and EASY CHAIRS.
English-made WALNUT CHAIRS, CANE SOFAS and HAIRS with Cushions, CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, MIRROR BRACKETS and ORNAMENTS.
CARPETS and HEARTH RUGS.
DUPLEX TABLE and PRACKET LAMP.
TEAK EXTENSION DINING TABLE.
SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, VIENNA CHAIRS; DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SERVICES; GLASS and PLATED WARE.
DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS, DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, GLASS BOOKCASE, TOILETTABLE with GLASS, and MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND, CHEVAL GLASS, and LEATHER COVERED EASY CHAIRS.
A COTTAGE PIANO by Whiteley, London.
One TINRICKSHA.
CHILDREN'S CARTS and ROCKING HORSES.
SUNDRY PLANTS in Pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1892. [443]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
ON
THURSDAY,
the 28th April, 1892, at 2.30 P.M.,
at the Residence of
Consul G. COATES, No. 5, Queen's Garden,
THE WHOLE of HIS
ELEGANT MARINER-MADE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c.

Comprising:—
Very handsome SILK TAPESTRY and VELVET COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, TABLES, PICTURES, CARPETS, LACE and WOOLLEN CURTAINS, CORNICES, PORTIERS, etc., LARGE EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER and DESSERT SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
DOUBLE BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES, WARDROBES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, LARGE MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLE, CHEVAL GLASS, COUCHES, CHAIRS, etc., etc.
The above will be on view on Wednesday next.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1892. [451]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
ON
SATURDAY,
the 30th April, 1892, at 2.30 P.M.,
on the Premises
at Bowington Foundry, East Point,
THE FOLLOWING
MACHINE RY STORES,
&c., &c.

Comprising:—
Steam Pumps, Donkey Pumps, Brass Deck Pumps, Iron and Copper Piping, a pair Boat Davits, 3 Anchors, 1 Tysack's Patent Anchor, 14" and 12" Cable Chain (suitable for Mooring), 2" Stud Chain (of Special Quality), Complete Set Taps and Dies, Steel Plates, Boiler and Stay Tubes, 24 by 1/2" of long; one lot Rifles, Swords, Axes, Patent Compressors, &c., &c.
1 Patent Powerful Steam Centrifugal Windlass, the Engine and Windlass are connected to one Plate; 2 Walker's Patent Feed Heaters, Spars, &c., &c.
All errors of description at Purchasers' risk on all of hammer.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery.
GORDON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1892. [444]

IN THE COLONIAL COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF HONGKONG.

Suit No. 8 of 1892.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED,
Plaintiffs,
Against
The S. S. "TORRINGTON,"
THE Undersigned will (pursuant to a commission for sale issued herein) Sell by Public Auction,
ON
MONDAY,
the 2nd day of May, 1892, at 12 o'clock, Noon,
on board the vessel (unless previously sold by private treaty)
The Iron Screw Steamship
"TORRINGTON,"
gross tonnage 2,008, net register tonnage 1,565, as she now lies afloat in Hongkong harbor, and without Cargo, Coal, and Stores.
The vessel was built by Messrs. RAYBURN & DIXON, at Middlesbrough, in 1875, and is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's.
Length 306 feet 3 inches, breadth 36 feet 1 inch, depth 45 feet 3 inches. Is fitted with one compound engine of 220 h.p. nominal, 800 h.p. effective, built by Messrs. RICHARDSON & SONS in 1874, diameter of cylinders h.p. 38" 1/2, 73". Stroke of piston 36".
Two cylindrical multitubular iron boilers built by RICHARDSON & SONS of Hartlepool in 1875. Working pressure 65 lbs.—Retubed in 1891.
The engines and boilers were put in thorough repair and passed survey in Hongkong in February, 1892.
She has a collision bulkhead, and 5 watertight compartments.
Total deadweight capacity, bunkers excluded, 1,500 tons.
Accommodation for 40 First Class and 70 Second Class passengers.
Donkey boiler and winches new 1892. She is fitted with steam steering gear, and has electric lights throughout, also compasses for head water.
F. A. HAZELAND,
Marshall.
Colonial Court of Admiralty of Hongkong,
21st April, 1892.

Intimations.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.
C. S. ARTHUR, MANAGER.
TOKIO, JAPAN.
THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.
(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)
THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.
There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are combined, and the religious and social festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers, and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.
RATES, \$3 to \$4.50 PER DAY.
C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., 1225.00
To Liverpool and London 325.00
To Paris and Bremen 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES. FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION. Day Ticket. Continuous Ticket.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb. 285.00 291.50
St. Louis, Mo. 292.50 300.00
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn. 292.50 300.00
Chicago, Ill. 292.50 300.00
Milwaukee, Wis. 292.50 300.00
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Portland, Maine 292.50 300.00

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW-YORK VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.
PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Rio de Janeiro, Tuesday, 10th May, 10 A.M.
City of Yokohama, Thursday, 28th June, 10 A.M.
City of Yokohama, Saturday, 25th June, 10 A.M.
THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
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Trails.

ANATIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
CHINA AND JAPAN.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1892.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empress of India, Saturday... May 7th.
Empress of Japan, Saturday... May 28th.
Empress of China, Saturday... June 18th.

THE R. M. S.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA,"
Lieut. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., Commander,
sailing at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1892, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, Island Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO. Up and Down. Up and Down. Up and Down.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C., Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash. 225 338 394
Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Calif. 255 385 447
Bluff, Cal., Ala. 275 413 482
Winnipeg, Man. 285 428 499
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn. 295 443 517
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo. 305 458 534
Milwaukee, Wis. 315 473 550
Detroit, Mich. 325 488 565
Cleveland, Columbus, O. 335 503 580
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont. 345 518 595
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 355 533 610
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont. 365 548 625
Quebec, Canada 375 563 640
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y. 385 578 6